

extremely aberrant genitalia form places *A. martini* remote from any of the known nearctic species. I suspect that its nearest relatives occur to the south, the types representing a northern cordilleran extension of a species with tropical affinities.

I take pleasure in naming the species for Lloyd M. Martin, veteran collector of the Arizona Lepidoptera fauna, who has been most cooperative in making material available from the Los Angeles County Museum collections.

LITERATURE CITED

FREEMAN, T. N.

1958. The Archipinae of North America (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae).
Can. Ent. 90, suppl. 7, 89 pp.

A NEW SPECIES OF DIANDRENA ASSOCIATED WITH OENOTHERA IN CALIFORNIA

(Hymenoptera: Andrenidae)

E. GORTON LINSLEY

University of California, Berkeley

The following new species of *Andrena* (*Diandrena*) collects pollen in the morning from *Oenothera dentata* at various sites in the southern San Joaquin Valley, California. It is named in honor of my colleague, John W. MacSwain, with whom I have collected it on several occasions.

Andrena (*Diandrena*) *macswaini* Linsley, new species

Female.—Integument dull greyish blue, abdomen with slight greenish reflections, antennae and legs dark brownish-black, clypeus black, the base and sides of face green with violet reflections; pubescence pale, white on clypeus, black or dark brown near eyes, antennae, and vertex, anal fimbria brown, tibial scopa intermixed with brown, abdominal hair bands pale, distinct, complete. *Head* tessellate, moderately densely punctate; frons finely, longitudinally striate; clypeus without a median impunctate line; labrum with apical process deeply incised and bilobed, the lobes elevated, polished, separated, and slightly divergent. *Mesosoma* with mesoscutum dull, tessellate, the superimposed punctures moderately large, crater-like, mostly separated by their own diameters, pubescence uneven in length, moderately dense, pale; propodeum feebly shining, tessellate and finely rugulose, enclosure finely, irregularly rugulose, the rugulae only a little less fine than those of adjacent areas; wings very lightly tinted with brownish; posterior trochanters with a long, curved white floccus, tibial scopa long, loose, simple beneath, denser dorsally, the hairs mostly shorter than width of tibia and denser, darker, and somewhat plumose toward the femur. *Metasoma* dull, tessellate, first tergite with numerous, large, irregular punctures with the anterior margin elevated

like tilted craters, pubescence long, erect, pale, successively shorter on succeeding segments, apical hair bands distinct on tergites two to four, basal elevation of tergites two to four finely, irregularly, transversely and somewhat sinuously reticulate, fifth tergite densely, coarsely punctate; first sternite greenish, sternites two to four violaceous brown, posterior margins with a row of long, pale, suberect but posteriorly slightly recurved hairs. Length, approximately 9 mm., anterior wing 6.3 mm.

Male.—Integumental coloration and sculpturing generally similar to female, but legs with a distinct greenish reflection and rugulosity of metasomal tergites slightly more pronounced; facial hairs all white; metasomal hairs very long, white, many exceeding the length of the tergites. Length, approximately 7.5 mm., anterior wing, 6 mm.

Holotype female (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco), from EIGHTEEN MILES EAST OF BAKERSFIELD, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, April 11, 1958, visiting flowers of *Oenothera dentata* (but not collecting pollen) between 7:30 and 7:45 a.m. PST. (E. G. Linsley); allotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from the same locality, February 27, 1959 (E. G. Linsley); and 137 paratypes (California Insect Survey) also from the same locality: 34♀♀ taken between March 9 and April 2, 1959 (E. G. Linsley and J. W. MacSwain), 26♂♂ and 59♀♀ collected between March 5 and April 3, 1960 (E. G. Linsley and J. W. MacSwain), and 18♀♀, April 9, 1960 (E. G. Linsley and Juanita M. Linsley). Most of the females were taking pollen or nectar from *Oenothera dentata*; a few were captured in their nesting area.

This species is closely related to *A. (D.) cyanosoma* Cockerell, but may be recognized in both sexes by the slightly less bluish integument, and the stronger, denser, and less regular sculpturing. The female also differs from *cyanosoma* in the distinct, complete hairbands of the abdomen, the irregular mesonotal pubescence and the longer erect hairs of the first metasomal tergite, the male by the all white facial pubescence and the very long hairs of the abdomen.

RECENT LITERATURE

OBLIGATORY AND FACULTATIVE INSECTS IN ROSE HIPS: THEIR RECOGNITION AND BIONOMICS, by W. V. Balduf. Illinois Biological Monographs, No. 26, vi + 194 pp., including 12 pls. The University of Illinois Press, Urbana: March 16, 1959.

A thorough and carefully documented study, written in a style suitable for the general reader. A stimulating model for other investigators.